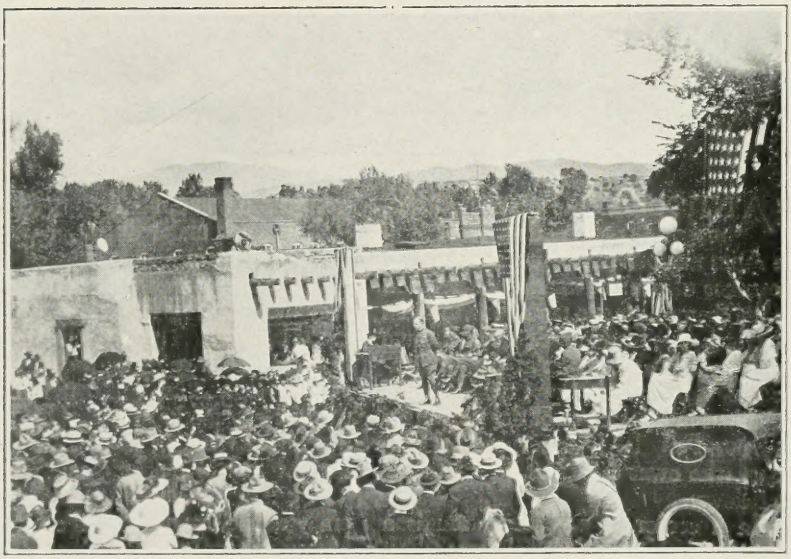
F
791
D3
v.12
no.11

El Palacio

Vol. XII. JUNE 1, 1922. No. 11.



SANTA FE FIESTA

EXCAVATION AT PECOS

We leave our bones for remembrance:
Here is an old woman's skull
Under twelve feet of earth,
Trenched to recover this spoil;
And the Mexican workman with a whisk-
broom and a pen knife
Picks at the earth in the sockets,
Uncovers the basket of ribs,
And lays a hand on the bony hand—
"Eh, Vieja!
How is it with you, Old Woman?"

Alice Corbin in May Harper's Magazine.

OLD CHEST FOUND IN MOUNTAIN CAVE

"ANTIQUES," the new illusttrated magazine published in Boston, in its April number prints the picture and describes a Spanish-American chest found in the Sierra Ladrone mountains, mention of which was made in El Palacio some years ago. It resembles in shape, ornamentation and lock, the rawhide chest exhibited in the Palace of the Governors at Santa Fé. E. J. Goodspeed, of Chicago, who owns the chest, tells its story as follows:

"In a corner of my library stands a strange old chest of Colonial times which claims a curious history. But its venerable flavor is not that of Virginia or of New England. It belongs to that other, and less familiar Colonial realm, the Spanish settlement of the American southwest, at a time when the Spaniards were working their way out of Mexico into New Mexico, Arizona, and, finally, into California.

"The chest under discussion was found five years ago in a cave situated on the eastern slope of the Ladrone mountains in New Mexico. Its finder was a Mexican ranch laborer. The piece had probably lain in the cave untouched for many years, for neither chest nor contents showed any marks of recent use. Both throw an interesting light upon the men and manners of a century and more ago.

"Spanish American furniture was generally simple, as becomes the belongings of frontiersmen, and the chest is one of its common and characteristic pieces. In it would be kept the more valued possessions of the household or convento to which it belonged. In view of the thievish propensities of the old Apaches, a stout lock would be an important consideration. Yet, since the chest was to

stand in the house and would often be seen, some decoration might be bestowed upon it.

"The chest before me is twenty-seven inches long. It is made of hewn boards covered with rawhide. But the top, front and sides are paralleled in colored cloth and attractively patterned in an applique of thongs. When new, the red, white and blue cloths must have been decidedly gay, but faded as they now are, they take on a more mellowed beauty. Heavy wrought iron mountings and a great round lock give the chest the substantial character of a strong box, and its possessors, whether padres or caballeros, doubtless felt quite safe about any valuables committed to it. Perhaps the most surprising thing about it is its lining of soft, smooth buckskin, which would protect the most delicate articles—plate, vestments, or altar furniture—from injury.

"I have spoken of the chest as a piece of furniture, for it was not intended as a trunk. It is far from light and its shape is not convenient for the trail travel of the olden time. The fact that only its back is unornamented indicates that it was intended to stand against the wall. When in its cavern hiding place it contained six old books, all printed before the year 1600. These volumes I have examined with some care. Five are bound in white pigskin or stamped white leather. One is a fine old folio of the New Testament in Greek (1596) with Latin and German versions in parallel columns. Another is a Bible in Hebrew and Greek (1584) from the press of Plantin at Antwerp. A Latin note handsomely written on the fly leaf indicates that it was once the property of the convent of the Barefoot Augustinians of Valladolid. There is a volume of mediaeval sermons (1531), and a dainty little copy of the poems of Vida (1578), including those on the silk worm and the game of chess, which so delighted Pope Leo X. There is a stout litttle duodecimo of Quintilian (1548), and a Spanish edition of Petrarch's Triunfos (1554). It is altogether a well chosen little collection—a twelve inch library of sixteenth century, biblical and secular, classical and humanist, poetry and prose.

"I suppose we must agree that the padres of some New Mexico convento are more likely than any one else to have possessed such books. One of them, as we have seen, bears the mark of a Valladolid convent, and another has on its closing page the quavering signature of Fray Diego Jiminez, with the date 'Anno de 1679.' A Jesuit missionary of that name labored in northern Mexico between 1632 and 1678, and probably this neat little copy of Petrarch, with its name branded on the front edges in the old Spanish fashion, was once his property. More than one of the Spanish missions and convents in New Mexico in the eighteenth century had its shelf of precious old books.

"The only purpose for which the larger books show traces of having been used was the pressing of flowers, and they still enclose many remarkable specimens dried and faded beyond recognition. The chest was probably the strong box of some conventual establishment. In some Apache raid it was taken from the convent, hurried to the cave in the Sierra Ladrone (appropriate name!), pried open, rifled of its valuables and left behind. What seem to be the marks of the plunderers' violence in getting it open may still be seen on the upper edges of the sides. The books being of no value to the raiders, they would naturally be left where they were found.

"But whatever its source or history, the old Strong Box of the Sierra Ladrone brings back a past of surpassing romance and interest, and, with it, a fresh reminder that while the Puritan and the Cavalier were founding empires in New England and Virginia, the Spanish priest and soldier were at work, after their own fashion, in the distant deserts of New Mexico."

JAUNT AMONG EUROPEAN MUSEUMS

BY H. D. SLATER IN EL PASO HERALD.

OF the museums I have seen each has something special, distinctive, unique; something to remember it by; and one needs to see them all.

If El Paso ever has a museum it should be given a distinctive and unique character, so that it would be remembered as different from every other.

* * *

Too many or too much of anything on display is a bore unless the stuff is classified and arranged in series for comparative study and explained in the labels. This applies especially to exhibits in museums, but I have noticed it applies also to window displays by merchants. A few choice samples have more definite appeal than a ton of junk spilled out.

* * *

At various points in Europe they have made a point of conserving houses that have had interesting historical or literary associations. The best I saw, in the perfection of the reproduction and the sympathetic atmosphere and care, was the house of Cervantes at Cordoba; next to that in the perfection of its realized idea is the old printshop of Plantin and Moretus at Antwerp, which stands as it did through the long centuries.

* * *

In a number of the museums there are the original inventions, astronomical instruments and instruments of precision, used by the great discoverers and physical scientists. One is amazed at their perfection. Made without the aid of any of our modern mechanical and scientific devices they are eloquent in testimony of the patience and devotion of the old workers.

* * *

Nearly all Dutch and British museums are developed strongly in the departments of industrial and decorative arts.

* * *

Rotterdam has an extraordinary museum of the Dutch East Indies. Besides the usual collections there are fascinating special collections from the Indies of objects of worship and play, marionettes, dolls, weapons, fabrics, colors, etc. There is a complete well arranged series to show the motive of decorative design.

* * *

Madrid Archaeological Museum contains the Maya Codices which Cortez brought from Mexico. These are finely written and painted on both sides of long smooth sheets of maguey fibre paper.

The Madrid Archaeological Museum is one of the most perfectly arranged anywhere for comparative studies. It is one of the best general museums in Europe, being not only complete but very intimate and personal. The arrangement and labeling are so wisely done that the effect is that of having each question as it arises in the mind answered before one's eyes.

As in many other places, I have been impressed with the care taken to conserve old fragments, even the tiniest, and to restore what can be restored. Small fragments of pottery (shards) sometimes no larger than a fingernail, are carefully set in plaster and framed, to save and show them. The same with bits of glass. Wherever possible the original shapes are restored by piecing together all the minute bits, and if new artificial parts are introdued the imitations are so marked.

Some of the most beautiful vases and

jars and plates now exhibited have been reconstructed from hundreds of fragments some of them little more than dust.

The same is true of statues, few of which have been discovered intact but many of which have been perfectly restored. And all kinds of fragments of inscriptions, gravestones, etc., however small, have been set in plaster in a wainscot effect and labeled.

In the El Paso region there could be found any desired amount of broken pottery of the aborigines, and much of this could be restored, while fragments useless for any other purpose could be collected and their designs and color and decorative values saved to posterity by the method above described, of setting them in plaster.

* * *

Rope sandals were used by the cavemen, and the Spanish peasantry make them the same way to-day.

* * *

The El Paso museum of the future would naturally accumulate a great collection of fossils and geological specimens.

* * *

Amsterdam has several great museums. In the Municipal Museum there is a most interesting series of rooms perfectly reproducing the industrial establishments and living quarters of olden times. For example, there are shops of goldbeaters, potters, chemists, alchemists, apothecaries, etc., with all the ancient fittings and tools; remarkable retorts of glass, pottery and metal.

A gruesome exhibit here is the reproduction of a "mad house" of some centuries back, with padded cell, dark cell, narrow cell, padded chest or cage, manacles, etc.—terrifying reminders of the manner in which the insane were cared for; the world has progressed a little after all, in humaneness.

* * *

Brussels, in Belgium, has a Natural History Museum that is unsurpassed on the Continent. It is devoted primarily to Belgium, but it is illustrated with photographs and exhibits from elsewhere. There is a splendid system of explanatory labels giving a wealth of information.

This museum is alive at all hours with little children making sketches in their school copybooks of objects in the museum (stone implements, etc.).

The museum follows a remarkable system of displaying small bones, relics, implements, etc., imbedded in plates of plaster of paris in light wood frames, a method far superior to the usual one of wiring them on cards or leaving them loose on shelves or in the trays.

The collections of the earliest bones and animals show infinite pains in identification and classification. The enormous number of specimens, running well up into the millions, renders the zoological collections most valuable for comparative studies.

Fossils of the great prehistoric beasts in this museum form a collection among the best in the world for completeness and arrangement.

* * *

In the Brussels Commercial Museum all possible information is given in the labels, including processes, origins, values, transportation, working conditions, etc. A few minutes spent here give one a comprehensive survey of Belgian industry and trade.

* * *

Brussels has a fine Museum of Reconstruction, with a wealth of exhibits planned to assist communities damaged by the war to rebuild on better lines and with due regard to modern needs.

* * *

Through Holland and Belgium my impression of the state of these countries and the attitude of mind of the people has been strongly reinforced by experiences in the museums, which are tremendously effective arguments. The impression I receive is a sense of power, progress, intelligence, energy and optimism ruling here.

* * *

Many of the European museums are

specialty exhibits, built up along particular lines, often with close reference to dominant local industries. Such is the wonderful Museum of Tissues at Lyon, France, perfectly arranged and priceless. This city is the center of the silk industry, and there are extensive manufactures of other fabrics. The museum is for practical use.

* * *

In European museums one is impressed with the extreme care taken to restore every fabric and paper, stone, vase, inscription, etc., that may have the slightest value; old books are finely rebound as a matter of course. El Paso might collect numberless relics of prehistoric fabrics, pottery, etc., turning them all to use through suitable restoration.

* * *

An art museum may be lighted from side windows, high in wall, far above pictures, but if wall is not very high the lighting should be from the roof exclusively. A large special picture may well be lighted by the method used for Rembrandt's "Night Watch" at Amsterdam, side lights directed on the painting and screened from the observer.

In planning an art museum it is well to leave all rooms large and arrange movable partitions to separate groups; don't cut up permanently into small rooms. A long wide room with low movable partitions on which pictures can be hung is best. Walls should be plain and rather dark.

* * *

The museum at Chartres, France, has a good collection of pictures, general, local history, arms, etc. Very much crowded and not labeled at all or scarcely.

El Paso should have a comparatively few good things properly displayed with adequate room; subordinate stuff crowded together elsewhere as might be necessary, for purposes of comparison and record, and everything classified and labeled.

We would be surprised to see how much really valuable and interesting stuff would gravitate to the museum once established. Prime need of intelligent handling and plenty of space. Essential to have adequate fireproof buildings and reliable caretakers.

* * *

In Rouen's Commercial Museum a historical chronological collection of tissues is very interesting. Anything arranged in series by dates this way acquires a special interest, often awakening old memories.

* * *

London museums are all full of activity and progress, and seem to be in very close touch with the people, while most of those in Paris give slight evidence of growth or vibrant life, or of great human service, as London's do. In numerous ways there is more real inspiration in a week of London than in a year of Paris. London tingles with healthy life, splendid proof of the resiliency of the people. This is evidenced in the management of the museums.

* * *

The Guildhall in London has a very interesting museum of "Old London" where has been collected everything having to do with the early days of the city. Again I am impressed with the fact that, after the lapse of years, things seemingly altogether insignificant take on value and high interest. Many things about El Paso's first 60 years that seem commonplace to us who are so close to it will possess enormous interest before another generation passes. Such data of our "pioneer" history should be carefully saved. Much of the material is perishable and if not collected and cared for now it will soon disappear forever. To many, who have not the acquisitive and interpretative sense, such things are "trash" and are so treated.

The London Guildhall Museum has a picture gallery worth seeing especially for its miniatures and for its collection of drawings by Swan, England's great animal painter.

* * *

The London museum near St. James's

palace is one of the most complete and perfect things of the kind that I have seen, yet it is made up chiefly of a few private collections and the royal loans. It contains the historical collection of royal costumes, including the clothing of children, babies, etc., and a very interesting series of relics of Victoria, including those of her very young childhood.

There are many engravings and paintings of old London, also old signboards, doorways, shop fronts, mantels, etc. Temporarily (November 1919) there is an exhibit of war posters and photographs, strictly local.

* * *

Cambridge, England, Museum has a good small general collection, many fine pictures, books and manuscripts.

* * *

Glasgow Museum has made use of every sort of thing, but so intelligently that it still has unity. The picture gallery is large and contains many splendid and beautiful paintings, including the very old Italian masters, and the Dutch school well represented. Lovely glass and porcelain.

* * *

Edinburgh Royal Museum is an excellent general collection, particularly good in fabrics and glass and other industrial arts.

* * *

Dublin Museum has one of the best collections in the world of prehistoric gold ornaments, and the best collection of bronze age weapons and implements, and molds for same, in the world (these things were often cast in stone molds).

* * *

London has many fine museums besides the famous one known as the British Museum, and the National Gallery of Art. Near Kensington Gardens is a wonderful group comprising the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Science Museum, the Colonial, and the Natural History. Each is a model of its class.

The Victoria and Albert Museum is particularly rich in English exhibits, but its textile department is most complete, particularly in carpets and in historic period costumes; it has fine collections of metal work, old sculpture and carvings, ceramics (particularly Wedgewood in great variety). It is a general museum of the industrial arts of all ages, and without a superior anywhere for completeness and variety.

* * *

The Science Museum, by its superb system of labeling, presents a course of education in itself. It has many priceless historical relics having to do with the origins of modern science. But it is a veritable boy's paradise by reason of its extensive exhibits of engines, machines, and scientific apparatus of all kinds, especially the many operating models driven slowly by belts, some of the models cut in section to show the action of every valve, piston, etc.

* * *

The Natural History Museum is as fine as any. It has a larger collection of fossils than Brussels, Leyden, Harlem, etc., but not necessarily better in detail. The museum is exceeding comprehensive, and its arrangement and labeling are such that the museum is equally interesting to the serious student and to the child seeking entertainment.

The herbarium and life displays are a joy to any one interested in the living world. Its botanical collection is world famous, and it is vividly interesting as well as informative even to one who knows nothing of botany.

Everything is arranged with a view to making knowledge tempting, to arouse interest as well as to impart information.

Illustrating the extent to which this museum goes to reach the people may be cited the many glass cases containing mounted specimens of dogs of all species, prize winners in contests for years past.

* * *

The British Museum is much more restricted in its divisions than I had supposed. In recent years the general collections to a greater and greater extent

EL PALACIO

VOL. XII, JUNE 1, 1922. NO. 11.

PAUL A. F. WALTER, EDITOR.

Published by the Museum of New Mexico and the School of American Research

A Semi-Monthly Review of the Arts and Sciences in the American Southwest.

Sent free to Members of the New Mexico Archaeological Society and the Santa Fe Society of the Archaeological Institute.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 16, 1918.

have been removed to new and larger quarters elsewhere, and the British Museum's collections now are in the main limited to the fine arts (excepting painting), manuscripts and books, ethnology, history and classic sculpture and antiquities. All the collections are intensely interesting, beautifully selected and arranged.

THE SANTA FE FIESTA

Santa Fe Fiesta Posters.

A series of ten Santa Fe posters, life size, done in colors by Gerald Cassidy, are on exhibit in the Kansas City Art Institute as part of the annual industrial art exhibition. Each poster portrays a character from the Fiesta, including a matachina dancer, an eagle dancer, a Spanish dancer, the director of the Fiesta, Kit Carson and others. The work is brilliant in color and superb in draftsmanship. The posters will be reproduced in colored postcards.

Santa Fe Trail Centennial.

The Santa Fe Fiesta, the dates for which have been set for September 3, 4 and 5, will be a celebration of the Centennial of the Santa Fe Trail and will stress the historical features of that event.

Indian Arts Exhibit.

The following letter to Col. R. E. Twitchell, a regent of the Museum of New Mexico and member of the Managing Committee of the School of American Research, is self explanatory:

Dept. of Interior, Office of Indian Affairs,
Washington, May 9, 1922.

Col. R. E. Twitchell,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Dear Colonel Twitchell: I wish to thank you for your letter of May 1, enclosing copy of the prize list in connection with the exhibition of Indian arts and crafts in the State Museum galleries prior to and during Fiesta week, which opens September 4.

We will be glad to have our superintendents in the southwest cooperate in this matter and render every possible assistance. I have always felt that the Indians of this country could be made producers and become an economic asset to the country, as well as being developed into first-class, self-supporting citizens of the republic. We appreciate the interest being shown in the Indians of New Mexico by this "First Annual Exhibition of Indian Arts and Crafts under the Auspices of the Museum of New Mexico."

Association for Advancement of Science.

The meeting of the Southwest Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at the Museum of New Mexico in Santa Fe on September 6, 7 and 8, Fiesta week. Several field sessions are planned, one at San Ildefonso on the Annual Fiesta Day when a ceremonial dance will be given by the Tewas, and the other at Pecos, where archaeological excavations will be in progress and Dr. A. V. Kidder, in charge of the work, will give a resume of the season's results. Dr. D. T. MacDougal, president of the Southwest Division, will give his annual address on Wednesday evening, September 6. It will be followed by a reception under the auspices of the Woman's Museum Board, which together with the Kiwanis Club,

the Chamber of Commerce and the School of American Research, is looking after the entertainment of the delegates. Those remaining over Saturday and Sunday will visit the Bandelier National Monument in the Pajarito Park, viewing the excavations and restoration work by the School of American Research.

IT IS WRITTEN

"Amerind" and "Unistat."

Sirs: May I call the attention of your readers to a subject which, it seems to me will be of interest to some of them? Mary Austin, who has done such important work as a literary pioneer of the Southwest, and who is especially interested in the matter of Indian influence upon American artists and poets (by influence I mean something deeper than the mere surface-copying of "types") is offering, through the Poetry Society of America, a prize for a poem in English based upon an authentic "Amerind" original. I do not know who originated this term (Mrs. Austin, I fancy, had something to do with Mr. Well's use of it in his "Outline of History"); but with all due respect to Mrs. Austin, I should like to protest against its use in connexion with Indian pottery.

"Amerind" is a laboratory word—a synthetic trade-name like "aspirin"—and has no living significance. Why then, inject it into our supposedly living speech and poetry? One may contend that "aspirin" has become a part of our speech, and so, too has "H2O" but such terms remain cold and scientific; they have nothing to do with the plastic medium of poetry. I maintain, moreover, that "Amerind" is a poor, anaemic-sounding word and until some better, coppery, bronze, substitute for "American Indian" be found—some word that could be accepted with the immediacy of a vital piece of slang—I must confess that I much prefer the old term "Indian" or even the full title.

If the word "Indian" is misleading, so too, is the word "American" as we apply it to ourselves. If we adopt "Amerind" we should, in order to be logical, have to insist on Mr. John V. A. Weaver's saying that he writes not "In American," but in "Unistat."

Whenever I see the word "Amerind" I fancy myself going out to Tesuque or San Ildefonso, and trying it on my Tewa friends. They would no doubt think it was a new brand of laundry-soap.

Tribes and people are seldem responsible for, and usually have nothing to say about, the names pinned on them; but when names have become accepted through current use, they become living words—the words of poetry. I do not believe that the term "Amerind" would ever gain current usage, would ever become a part of our living speech, though it might, and indeed may already, have a certain "literary" vogue. To apply it, therefore to the living body of American Indian poetry is to give that poetry the effect of a dead language, which it is not, being quite as contemporaneous (in the Southwest, at least) as our own "new poetry." Let us keep the word "Indian," which has served us well for three hundred years, and when further distinction is necessary, let us roll those beautiful old tribal names which, as Whitman said, "roll with a venison richness upon the tongue."

I am, etc.,

Alice Corbin Henderson,

Santa Fe, N. M. In the Freeman.

Perserving Old Landmarks

"Old Time New England" in its latest issue, beautifully printed and illustrated, tells with a great deal of regret of the opportunities that have been neglected and overlooked for the purchase of old landmarks in New England, including several old typical buildings. The editor also tells of a visit to the Museum of Islesford on Little Cranberry Island, Maine, which had its origin in the enthusiasm of Wm. Otis Sawtelle, who maintained that there was room for a musenm in every New England town. He purchased an old storehouse built

seventy years ago and situated at the head of the principal wharf in Islesford. This storehouse he transformed into a museum building, tastefully using as his color scheme blue dado and trim and colonial buff walls. The museum objects stand out clearly silhouetted against the light-colored walls. The museum has one fundamental rule, which is never to buy anything, every exhibit to be either a gift or a loan. Certainly a less likely field for a museum than five islands scattered over some twenty five square miles of water would be difficult to find, and yet this museum has proved a unique success.

"Arrow Points" for May.

"Arrow Points" for May, published by the Alabama Anthropological Society, presents a continuation of its articles on "Present Day Place Names Suggesting Aboriginal Influence." The contribution is by Peter A. Brannon. The method of treating place names is similar to that in the "Tewa Geography" by J. P. Harrington. There are other contributions, some of them illustrated with original drawings, which together with the text of the bulletin are reproduced by mimeograph. The publication is quite unique and interesting.

April International Studio.

The "International Studio" for April gives an illustrated critique of the work of Laura Knight, who has exhibited in Santa Fe and is the first foreign woman to serve on the Carnegie International Jury. Another essay takes up the work of Mateo Hernandez, the Spanish sculptor. William B. McCormick contributes an appreciation of Alden Twachtman, the article being beautifully illustrated with mural paintings by the artist. Rather striking are "Ramiro Arrue, the Basque Painter" and a review of English art in the past year. There are several other noteworthy contributions, the illustrations in color and half tone making the issue one of great attractiveness.

Art and Archaeology for May.

The May issue of Art and Archaeology features the gift of the Gennadius Library of 50,000 volumes to the American School at Athens, several full page half tone reproductions of photographs of the library and its collections serving as illustrations. The excavations of the School in Greece during 1921, especially of Zygouries with its rich treasures of pottery, are described and pictured. Professor Guido Calza contributes a review of achievements in Art and Archaeology in Italy during 1921, stressing the restoration of the monuments that record Dante and the restitution of the Italian art treasures held by Austria.

Cleveland Museum Bulletin.

The Bulletin of the Cleveland Museum for May has as its cover illustration a reproduction of an etching by Paul B. Travis which was awarded the first prize at the Fourth Annual Exhibition of Work by Cleveland Artists and Craftsmen. Other prize pictures are reproduced, including "Desert Winds" by Henry G. Keller, "The Gravel Pit" by Frank N. Wilcox, "October" by Henry G. Keller, "The Blacksmith Shop" by Frank N. Wilcox, "Portrait" by Paul B. Travis, and a water color by August F. Biehle. The story of the exhibit is told in the leading article of the Bulletin.

Vocational Training in America.

The June number of "Boletin de la Union Pan Americana" is given almost entirely to the story of vocational training in the schools of America. The articles are interestingly illustrated.

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

First Exhibit in America of Iaconvleff.

The first exhibition in this country of the works of the Russian painter, Alexander Eugenievitch Iaconvleff will open at the Chicago Art Institute on June 17th. His exhibitions in Paris and London in

1920, held on his return from three years in China, were widely commented upon. His work shows the reaction against the modern movements in art represented by impressionism and some phases of post-impressionism. Intensive study of form is the most outstanding characteristic of his work. It is his theory that construction comes before color in the development of painting. One of the most interesting ideas advanced by him is his application of the social ideal to a work of art. He conceived the idea of a group of artists exchanging daily advice, reciprocal criticism and theoretical and technical acquisitions. His exhibit consists of fourteen paintings, sixteen drawings and twenty water colors.

Potter Palmer Collection.

The Potter Palmer collection of paintings presented to the Chicago Art Institute has been permanently installed in its galleries. The collection contains fifty-one French paintings of more than average note. It is particularly valuable for its impressionist group.

Named Dean of Art School.

Raymond J. Ensign has been appointed Dean of the Art School of the Art Institute of Chicago. Plans for the summer school have been completed and it will open on July 3d, continuing for 10 weeks to September 10th.

San Diego Museum.

The sum of $100,000 has been pledged by the friends of the San Diego Museum for repairs and alterations to be made to the exposition buildings in Balboa Park.

Independent Show at Saint Paul.

The Saint Paul Art Institute in its April bulletin announces a free for all art exhibition from June 5th to June 15th, for which there is no judge and jury.

Exhibition by R. W. Chanler.

Unique is the catalogue of the Robert Winthrop Chanler exhibition in the Kingore gallery, New York City. The cover is in silver with decorations by the artist. The foreword is by Christian Brinton, who says among other things: "The art of Robert Winthrop Chanler is eclectic. The man's sympathies range at will over the world of form, color, and design, with especial stress upon the legacy of the Orient, and the Renaissance. Anti-academical, and always frankly decorative, that which he above all seeks in these fluent murals and varitoned screens is style, a definite, specific style—that personal impress which must ever remain the touchstone of creative aspiration. Although he disclaims any leaning toward modernism as such, the art of Robert Winthrop Chanler is nevertheless modern in its psychology. It is modern above all in its emphasis upon line rather than upon mass. The catalogue is enriched with very fine reproductions of Chanler's art, there being fifty-four numbers in the exhibition.

New Magazine of Poetry

"The Lyric West" is a comparatively new magazine of poetry published in Los Angeles, somewhat in the style of the better known magazine "Poetry." The first number has come to the desk of "El Palacio" and is crowded with contributions from more than a score of writers. Grace Atherton Dennen is the editor and publisher, and Esther Yarnell the associate editor.

Cultura Hispano Americana

The latest issue of Cultura Hispano Americana" to reach Santa Fe from Madrid, Spain, discusses the legislation of Spain for the government of the Indian and the negro from early colonial days. Another interesting contribution has for its theme Spanish-American architecture, emphasizing the adaptation of architectural forms to the native buildings.

PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS

League of American Artists.

The League of American Artists was recently incorporated in New York City for the purpose of bettering the conditions, increasing the facilities and generally protecting the artists of this country. Mr. George Bellows and other artists well known in the southwest are behind the movement, which is gaining in membership among the 30,000 or so men and women who are classed as artists in the census reports. The circular just issued says: "Separately or in small groups artists get little or no hearing on matters affecting the production, permanence, excellence and safety of their works, notwithstanding that these matters also are questions of public interest. Art is considered a great national asset, a great educational influence. The citizen at large is therefore interested in its development and in the spread of its influence throughout the crafts and all through the life of the people. This interest should impel him to become an associate member o the League, adding his strength to its effort toward better material, sounder technical knowledge, and more respect and security for works of art." The League is not an exhibition society and among its activities is a co-operative store from which members have the privilege to buy material at cost.

IN THE FIELD

Bandelier National Monument.

W. C. Barnes, assistant to the U. S. Forester, visited the Bandelier National Monument the second week in May with the view of recommending further improvements in making the monument accessible to tourist travel. The trail into the Rito de Los Frijoles canon is to be paved, so as to overcome the deep dust from the tufa. While the amount available for the improvements is limited, yet with each year the monument is made more attractive for the visitor. Mr. Barnes has written considerably on the various aspects of the cliff dwelling region of the Pajarito Park, and has recently delivered a number of illustrated lectures having it as his theme.

Excavations at Pecos.

Dr. A. V. Kidder has resumed excavations at Pecos and expects to be in the field until fall. This season the field forces are encamped on the site.

INSTITUTE AFFAIRS

Annual Bulletin.

The Bulletin of the Archaeological Institute of America covering the minutes of the meeting at Ann Arbor, Mich., the last week in December, 1921, and also the reports of the various schools and committees of the Institute is at hand. The Bulletin contains a list of the affiliated societies of the Institute, now numbering forty-eight, and their officers. The secretary's report shows a total membership of 2,615, of whom 399 are life members. The total received from memberships last year was $23,203.76. The report of the treasurer shows expenditures for the year of $30,303.66, while the total receipts were $28,257.06. The year closed with a deficit of $1,941.90. The total invested funds of the Institute now amount to $35,850.00.

MUSEUM PERSONALS

Director Returns from San Diego.

Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, after spending a few days in Santa Fe looking after Museum affairs, has gone to Washington, D. C., where he will confer with department heads and officers of the Archaeological Institute. In two weeks or so he expects to leave for Mexico City and thence for the Casas Grandes region in Chihuahua.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS

Endowment for Mme. Curie.

From the fund collected by the women of America to present a gram of radium to Mme. Curie there still remains after about $110,000 has been paid for the radium a surplus of $50,000, the annual income of which will be given to Madame Curie.

Gift to School at Athens

"Art and Archaeology" for May announces the gift by Joannes Gennadius of London of his superb library to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. The library has 50,000 volumes, devoted exclusively to the land and people of Hellas. The gift is conditional and is announced as follows:

Dear Professor Edward Capps and
Dear Dr. Mitchell Carroll:

In accordance with the preliminary conversations which I have already had with you, I now beg to place before your in a more detailed and precise form the proposal I made, with the full approval and concurrence of my wife, Madam Gennadius, for the presentation of my Library and the collection supplementary to it, as hereinafter summarily described, to the American School at Athens, on the following conditions:

1—That the said Library and Collections be kept permanently and entirely separate and distinct from all other books or collections in a special building, or part of a suitable building, to be provided for this purpose.

2—That the Library, etc, be known as the Gennadius in remembrance of my father, George Gennadius, whose memory is held by my countrymen in great veneration and gratitude.

3—That as soon as practicable a subject catalogue be completed and published on the same principle of classification as the sections already catalogued by me.

4—That no book or pamphlet, or any item of the Collections be lent, or allowed to leave the library; but that rules be drawn for the proper and safe use of the books, etc. The rarest and most valuable items may even be withheld from any hurtful use, at the discretion of the Directorate.

5—That a competent and specially trained bibliognast be employed as Librarian and Custodian.

6—That the special section, containing the published works of my father, of other members of my family, and my own publications, be kept apart, in a separate bookcase, as now arranged in the Library. Likewise the publications of my wife's father and of his family.

7—That the professors of the University of Athens, the council of the Greek Archaeological Society, and the members of the British, French and German Schools at Athens be admitted to the benefits of the use of the Library and of collections on special terms and conditions to be determined by the Directorate.

8—That if ever the American School of Archaeology in Athens ceases to exist, or is withdrawn from Greece, the Library with all the supplementary collections without exception, shall then revert to the University of Athens on the same conditions as above in respect to their preservation and management.

My wife and I make this presentation in token of our admiration and respect for your great couutry—the first country from which a voice of sympathy and encouragement reached our fathers when they rose in their then apparently hopeless struggle for independence; and we do so in the confident hope that the American can School in Athens may thus become a world center for the study of Greek history, literature and art, both ancient, Byzantine and modern, and for the better understanding of the history and constitution of the Greek Church, that Mother Church of Christianity, in which the Greek Fathers, imbued with the philosophy of Plato, first determine

ned and expounded the dogmas of our common faith.

Holding as I do a strong preference for giving away during life what one can, rather than willing after death what one may no longer use, I am ready to make over to the School the whole of the said Library and the other collections as soon as provision for their due housing has been made; and I pray that my wife and I may be spared to enjoy the sight of their actual utilization in full working order.

The sections of theology, of geography and travels, of pamphlets relating to Modern Greece, of the works of Byron, and of the history of the Greek war of Independence, are already catalogued by me in a minute systematic subject plan, with indexes of names, etc. The catalogues of these sections, which consist in all of about 10,000 items, can now be consulted. Of the other sections, portions are catalogued in the alphabetical card system.

The Library consists of between 45 and 50 thousand items, i. e., volumes of from atlas folio to 32° sizes, and pamphlets which may be of a few pages but are often far more valuable and rare than massive folio volumes.

All the works forming this collection refer, one way or another, to Greece, Ancient, Byzantine, and Modern—its history, geography, language, literature, art, archaeology, etc, etc. It comprises a superb set of the first edition of the Greek Classics (Aldine, etc.) all being rare and some unique copies, including an exceptionally fine copy of the first edition of Homer; all the first and rarest editions of the Greek Scriptures of the Greek Fathers and of the Greek Liturgies; fine copies of the Byzantine writers; sumptuous editions of the great travels in Greece and the Levant; great illustrated works on Greek archaeology; the earliest and rarest works of modern Greek literature; an exhaustive series of works on the Greek language; some of the rarest works on modern Greek history; rare modern Greek periodical publications, etc, etc.

In a word this Library constitutes the most complete extant collection of literature on Greece as a whole. The series of pamphlets relating to Greece and Eastern affairs is unique being carefully classified and bound up in some 300 volumes.

The books are all bound, with very few exceptions, by the best English and French binders. Besides this modern work, however the Library contains some 500 historic and artistic bindings of the XVI, XVII and XVIII centuries, veritable works of art in perfect condition. They include the first edition of Aeschylus in the binding of Henri II and Diane de Poictiers, Erasmus's famous dialogue on the pronunciation of Greek, in the well known binding of King Henry VIII as well as two other works from the same Royal library and in the same stamped bindings; the first Greek edition of St. Chrysostom in the bindings of Charles II; bindings of James I and James II; several of Louis XIII and Louis XIV of France; seven or eight of Napoleon I; a large number from the libraries of other European Sovereigns; three works bearing the signature of Racine; about twenty bindings from the Library of Thuanus; ten from that of Colbert; three from that of Canevari; about thirty with the arms of Popes and Cardinals; and a host of other rarities, hardly possible to remember and enumerate here. Several of the Greek classics are copies on vellum, including the one or two copies of the first edition of Lucian so printed the only other such copy being now treasured in the Florentine library.

The library includes several Mss. and many original and unpublished documents referring to the Greek War of Independence.

A small collection of Greek historic medals, modern Greek coins, and plaster casts of Greek gems, etc., equally forms part of the library.

Mention may also be made of an al-

most complete collection of Greek postage and revenue stamps and postal cards from the first Paris issue to the present day.

Also three or four dozen of framed engravings and water colors of Greek monuments and landscapes.

More important than these supplementary collections is the great and absolutely unique collection of some 40,000 woodcuts, engravings, photographs, etc., relating to Greek history (portraits and scenes), topography, archaeology, costumes, etc., as also to the fine arts, which are carefully and methodically classified and laid down in about 80 large scrap books measuring 12 by 18 inches.

Supplementary to this collection are many hundreds of specimen numbers of newspapers and periodicals issued in Greece and the Levant, or by Greeks abroad.

An immense quantity of clippings from Greek, English and other journals dating from 1864 to the present time and relating to Greece and the near east, are contained in some 40 solander boxes. They represent an invaluable and altogether unique source of historical data.

Twenty dust proof glazed cases for the exhibition of the artistic bindings, and such other fixtures now in the library will be included. Believe me,

Yours very truly,

J. Gennadius.

IN THE FIELD

Fewkes in Mesa Verde.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, chief of the bureau of American ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, has left Washington for the Southwest to continue the exploration and repair of the cliff houses and other prehistoric ruins on the Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado.

Special attention will be given during this season's field work to a large circular ruin situated two hundred feet southeast of Far View House, a pueblo of the Mummy Lake group, and to a necropolis nearby which offers valuable returns in archaeological specimens left by these early Indians. The main ruin is at present of stones twenty-five feet high, with a depressed center, measuring approximately 250 feet at its base. No walls now rise above the surface of the ground, but all the stones covering the mound show artificial work indicating fine masonry.

Preliminary examination indicates that the buried building belongs to a type not used as a dwelling, but constructed for some unknown communal use. It's size shape, and past use can be determined only by removal of the accumulated debris laying bare the rooms now concealed by fallen stones, drifting sand and a dense growth of vegetation. It is proposed to strengthen and otherwise repair the shattered walls so that tourists may behold one more of the great Prehistoric Mesa Verde buildings in a condition somewhat as it was before the ravages of time had overthrown its walls and filled its rooms with refuse of various kinds.

The particular reason for the choice of this building as the objective of the season's work is the exceptional form of the mound. The depressed circular center, over fifty feet in diameter, indicates a communal type of building like the famous Sun Temple discovered on the Mesa Verde Park in 1915, or the large circular ceremonial rooms recently excavated at Aztec, N. M. Whatever the use of the now concealed room, no mound of its form has yet been excavated in the Mesa Verde Park. It is hoped that a sight of this great ruin will impart a new interest to the interpretation of questions regarding the origin, age and fate of the inhabitants of the deserted cliff dwellings of Colorado.

Dr. Fewkes will accompany his work with campfire talks adapted for tourists and those visiting the park for instruction on the cliff dweller problem.—Kansas City Star.

IT IS WRITTEN

Asia for June.

"Asia" for June pays a tribute to its late editor, John Foord, whose tragic death was reported by the Associated Press recently. Mr. Foord began work as a reporter on "The New York Times" and became editor in chief of this great newspaper in 1876, continuing in that post until 1883, in which year he became editor and part owner of "The Brooklyn Union." Retiring from that paper he was editor of "Harper's Weekly" for five years. He was one of the organizers of the American Asiatic Association in 1898, and for eighteen years edited an Asiatic journal. In 1917 he joined with Willard Straight in founding "Asia" and continued its editor until he was struck by an automobile in Washington on April 16th, resulting in his death.

Tucson Meeting of A. A. A. S.

"Science" for May 19th gives a very full account of the Tucson meeting of the Southwestern Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Abstracts are given of the papers presented in the various sections, including the following titles: "Native American Artists," Edgar L. Hewett; "Life Forms in the Pottery Decoration of the Pueblo Area," Kenneth M. Chapman; "Report on Research Work in the Jemez Region," by Wesley Bradfield; "Beginnings of Representative Government in New Mexico," by Lansing Bloom; "Pueblo Land Tenures in New Mexico and Arizona," by R. E. Twitchell; "A Half Century of Archaeological Research in the Southwest," by Paul A. F. Walter; "A Prehistoric Skull Excavated near Tucson," by Robert F. Gilder; "Yaqui Ceremonial Dances," by Mrs. Phebe Bogan; "Orientation of Prehistoric House Outlines near Bear Canyon, Tucson, Arizona," by H. B. Leonard and A. E. Douglass; "Some Archaeological Studies in the Neighborhood of Flagstaff," by L. F. Brady; "Discovery of Three Skeletons of the Hohokam Race in Southern Arizona, a Prehistoric People of the Southwest," by C. J. Sarle.

PERSONAL MENTION

Death of Carl Lumholtz

Carl Lumholtz whose axpeditions aud anthropological research work in Mexico gave him considerable fame, died at Saranac Lake at the beginning of May. He was the author of a number of anthropological works, and for several years was on the staff of the American Museum o Natural History. He was born in Norway in 1851.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Dues Paid.

Santa Fe Society.

Mrs. E. G. Trowbridge, Roy D. Chapin, Mrs. Mabel L. Chilberg, Julius Rolshoven, R. L. Pfaffle, Howard H. Betts, Herman Schweitzer, Edgar L. Street, F. R. Frankenburger, State University, Oliver D. Grover, A. Gusdorf, Olive Rush, W. R. Whitney, Mrs. Louis Huning, Lewis G. Gillett, Judge A. J. Abbott.

Associate Members.

E. S. Stover, Mrs. W. C. Reid, Caroline M. Crosby, T. G. Rodgers, Arthur M. Staley.

New Mexico Society.

Mrs. Chas. A. Haynes, Mrs. Laura J. Edwards, H. J. Patten, Mrs. Phebe E. Clarke, John H. D. Blanke, Katharine B. Johnson, Chas. I. Taylor, Vera P. Speck, Miss Hannah Schofield, Florence B. Buck, Thos. Condell, Emily C. Fergusson, Julian A. Harris, Thos. L. Davies, Miss Adela C. Van Horn, Mrs. Dora Glines, B. J. Scott, Mrs. J. O. Pointer, Mrs. E. A. White, E. R. Corwin, Anna P. Bloom, Mrs Bessie C. Parkhurst.